No Remedy is VEGETABLE PILLS OF DR. BRANDESTH. They perfy the blood, and nip disease in the bad, and expel it from the body. Their use has restored many thousands to

health, when other remedies had proved useless. BRANDRETR'S PILLS

are sold at 25 cents per box, at NO. 294 CANAL-STREET,

AND No. 612 Broadway, with fell directions, German and English. Almanos now ready.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE la just out, and may be seen in operation at BARTLETT & LESLEY'S, No. 426 Broadway

BARBER'S ITCH OF LONG STANDING, Cured by Shitm's Magneric Salve I T. Campaners, Chappaners, N. Y. For sale by Proprietor, No. 322 Canast, Wells Co., Barnes, Wheeler & Hart, Gould, Stationer, and overywhere.

Ministers, Public Speakers, Artistes, Vocalists, and others whose professions render them liable to discusses of the throst chest or lungs, would do well to use Holloway's Onnaker. It gives immediate relief in houseness, screness of the throst, &c.

HERRING'S SAFES IN NORTH CAROLINA-GREAT

HERRING'S SAFES IN NORTH CAROLINA—GREAT FIRE AT LOUISBURGE, N. C., Jan. 9, 1961.

FARME. HERRING & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN: On the night of the 20th of December, 1860, a fire occurred in our t wn. destroying the whole business portion of the place except two stores. We had one of your "Patent Champion Safes" purchased about one year ago, which contained all the books and papers belonging to the firm; also, the private papers and notes of our Mr. Ballard.

From the position in which the Safe stood during the fire, it was subjected to an immense amount of heat, larling several bours; and, although it was supposed by many of our citizens that the contents were destroyed, everything came out satisfactory, the binding of the books being the only part affected. We have ordered another from your agent.

B. T. Ballard & Co.

\$1,000 reward is still freely offered to my person who can
show that Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to pre show that Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

"Herring's Patent Champion Safe," the most reliable security from fire new knewn, is manufactured only by the most reliable security from fire new knewn, is manufactured only by the security from fire new knewn, is manufactured only by the security from fire new knewn, is manufactured only by the security from fire new knewn, is manufactured to co., No. 25 breadway, N. Y. Farren, Herning & Co., New-Orleans, Herning & Co., Chicago.

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BRAUTIPUL, FIRST CLASS, DOUBLE THREAD, RAPID and NOI SEES-worder patents of Howr & Co. Agents wanted. No. Broadway.

Parker Sevens-Machine Co. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-Reliable, Harmless and instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 21 Barcley at Sold and applied at Barchaton's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond et. TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE

Onocks—the most accurate timekeepers in the world.

SPENRY & Co., No. 487 Broadway. WHEELER & WILSON'S Bawing Machines, with important improvements, at reduced priors. Office, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) for

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No astise can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publicasica, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
All business letters for this office should be addressed, 'This
Taibushe,' New-York.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this

week must be handed in to-day.

A MOTTO FOR THE DAY.

And now, Sir. coming from a Slase State, as I do, I one it to myself, I one it to truth, I one it to the subject, to state that no earthly power could induce me to wote for a specific measure for the introduction of Slavery where it had not before existed, either south or north of that line. Coming as I do from a Slave State, it is my solemn, deliberate, and well-matured determination that no power-no earthy power-shall compel me to vote for the positive introduction of Slavery either south or north of that line. Sir, while 30u reproach, and justly, too, our British ancesters for the introduction of this institution upon the continent of America, I am, for one, unwilling that the posterity of the present inhabitants of California and New-Mexico shall reproach us for doing just what we reproach Great Britain for doing to us. If the citizens of those Territories choose so establish Slavery, I am for admitting them with such provisions in their Constitutions; but then, it will be their own work, and not ours, and their posterity will have to reproach them, nd not us, for fo eming Constitutions allowing the is titution of Slavery to exist among them. [Henry Clay, Speech in the Senate, Jan. 29, 1350.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Asia,

will close this morning at 8 o'clock.

Our correspondent at Washington states that a plot to assassinate Gen. Scott has been detected, and that the would-be assassins are from Missis sippi and South Carolina.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, various amendments were made to the Pacific Railroad bill, but none of them materially affect its shape or will retard its passage.

Mr. Van Wyck of this State delivered a bold and vigorous speech in the House of Representatives vesterday. Its manly sentiments are worthy of the man who speaks for the freemen of the Orange and Sullivan District, and contrast honorably with the timid utterances of too many Northern Senators and Representatives in this crisis, when courage and independence ought to mark the conduct of Republicans.

We print to-day the letter of John Minor Botts, in reply to an invitation of many Virginns, who desire him to represent them at the approaching Convention of the State. The letter is singularly clear and bold, setting forth without circum locution the inevitable effect of Secession upon the vital interests of the South, and dealing some hard blows at the Palmetto traitors. The folly of hoping to affect the South by compromise and concession is also unmistakably uggested.

Charleston yesterday was thrown into paroxyears of terror, by a report brought by a negro that a suspicious craft had been seen off the coast with twenty men on board. Visions of John Brown, jr., flitted before the eyes of the slavebolders, and a descent on the plantations of the sea shore was apprehended. With the protection of the Union withdrawn, negroes on the coast of the Slave States would be hardly worth their salt, if the Abolitionists really desired to carry

In the United States House of Representatives yesterday, Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania made one of the best speeches of the Session. He declared that no compromise could now be made. When six States are in open rebellion, our forts and arsenals seized, our flag insulted, and armies in the field against the Government, he had no hope that concession, compromise, or any other humiliation would have any effect. He was confirmed in this belief by the declaration of South Carolina that no concession would induce her to return to the Union. The cause of the siaveholding rebellion was the election of Mr. Have those two millions so changed their opin-

Lincoln, and nothing else. The South was unwilling to relinquish the power it had so long held. He dwelt with much force on the outrages perpetrated in the South on Northern men. For his part, rather than make concessions to rebels, he would see the Union shattered into ten thousand atoms.

Gov. H. S. Foote of Mississippi, who, next to Gov. H. A. Wise of Virginia, has the reputation of being the greatest gas-bag in the South, recently made a speech at Nashville, Tenn., in favor of Secession. He said that Mr. Seward, in attempting to conciliate the slaveholders by offering to vote for an amendment to the Constitution, declaring that Congress had no power to abolish Slavery in the States, only insulted the South-for the most rabid Abolitionist had never claimed such a power. It is evident that the rebel States are resolved to spurn all offers of compromise, and nothing but degradation and dishener to the Government will result from the cowardly attempts now making to appease them.

The Express and The Herald loudly declare that Mr. Lincoln has listened to the Compromisers, and is inclined to sacrifice the principles of the Chicago platform. The same rumor was yesterday repeated by the reporter of Washington gessip for the Associated Press. We do not hesitate to say that these statements are false and calumnious. We have the best authority for saying that Mr. Lincoln is opposed to all concessions of the sort. We know that his views are fully expressed in his own language as follows: "I will suffer death before I will consent or advise my friends to consent to any concession or compromise which locks like buying the privilege of taking possession of the Government to which we have a constitutional right; because, whatever I might think of the ment of the various propositions before Congress. I should regard any concession in the face of menace as the de-

struction of the Government titles, and a consent on all kinds
that our system shall be brought down to a level with the exist,
ling disorganized state of affairs in Moxles. But this thing will
hereafte be, as it is row, in the hands of the people; and if they
desire to call a Convention to remove any grievances complained
of or to give new guaranties for the permanence of vested rights. This is not only to be taken as Mr. Lincoln's declaration of his own views, but it amply expresses the conviction of every unshaken Republican as to the duty of the hour. First inaugurate the new Administration and determine the question of questions whether we have a Government, or only a Mexican anarchy; and when that problem is disposed of, it will be time enough to consider and settle matters of inferior consequence-

traction of the Government itself, and a consent on all hands

AN UNFORTUNATE VICTORY.

When the Democratic party met in Conven tion only nine months ago, at Charleston, S. C. it fell to pieces, as everybody then knew, and as nobody now seems to remember, because the members of that tumultuous body could not agree upon the precise measure of protection that should be extended to Slavery in the Territories. The Cincinnati Platform, adopted four years before by the united Democracy, was not now sufficiently explicit for either section of the party; for the issue of no more Slave Territory, upon which the Republican party rested their hopes of a brilliant triumph, had to be met by a very positive statement of what reliance the Slavery Propogandists might have upon their Northern allies, who were usually so ready to give up for party all the rights that belong to mankind. When the Convention adopted its platform, which went as far in obedience to the demands of the slaveholders as the majority felt their constituents would suffer them to go, one State after another secreded, till eight, if we remember right, had gone, to which goodly company six and a half others added themselves, after the adjournment to Baltimore, making altogether nearly a numerical half of the Union. Eight months after, however, when it came to the day of election, it was found that these seceders polled only 847,953 votes, while those whom they parted with polled 1,365,976, showing a majority of more than half a million of voters who justified the destruction and defeat of that great party, rather than yield all that was demanded by the advocates of the unrestricted extension of Slavery. It is the habit of some journals to be constantly appealing to the figures of that election as an evidence that a majority of the whole people are in favor of some compromise whereby we may settle our present difficulties, because, although the vote for the Republican candidate was 1,857,610, the united vote against him exceeded that number by about a million. We suppose there are people who are deceived by such fallacies, otherwise they would not be repeated so often. The simple fact is, that there were nearly nineteen hundred thousand votes cast against any extension of Slavery whatever; nearly fourteen hundred thousand were cast by those who steadily refused, with the alternative before them of being probably in a hopeless minority, to yield to the extreme Southern demand; making an aggregate of more than three millions voters who set their faces against the doctrines of the extremists, to less than a million-counting the Belleveretts nowhere, for if they meant one thing at the North, they meant another at the South-in their favor. And we insist that this is the true statement, for whatever summer-

sets Mr. Douglas may choose to exhibit to the world, the great mass of his followers believed in the seductive doctrine of Popular Sovereignty because it seemed to them to leave the Territories open alike to Free and to Slave Labor, without giving any advantage to either. Yet, in the face of this fact, and in the face of that other fact that the Republican vote represents the people North of Mason and Dixon's Line, while the vote of their opponents derives its main strength South of that boundary-yet in spite of all this, even Republicans now talk of compromise, because certain States are seceding from the Union, and for precisely the same reason as in April last they secoded from the Charleston Convention! In the name of all that is manly, let us have at least as much faith in the absolute truth of our own doctrines as the Douglas Democrats had in their partial truth. If they would not yield be cause they would only acknowledge that Slavery has the same rights as Freedom, let us not avow before the world our readiness to assent to the monstrous proposition that Slavery has rights which Freedom can not claim, or can not be

granted to her if she did. Four months ago, there were nearly two millions of voters in these Northern States who would have considered the election of Mr. Douglas to the Presidency as a calamity disastrons to the cause of humanity and just government.

do what the Douglas party at Charleston positively refused in effect, but we are called upon to consent to more than the Charleston seceders of April ever thought of demanding. A comparison of the Breekinridge Platform and the Crittenden Compromise, so far as they touch this question of the extension of Slavery, is instructive. We give it, as follows: BRECKINEIDGE PLATFORM. | CRITTENDEN'S COMPRO-RECKINRIDGE PLATFORM.

1 That the Government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress, is provisional and thouse of Representatives, temperary; and during its existing and House of Representatives, the following article be proposed that the with their property in the left of person or property, being destroyed or imparted by Congressional or Territory, when ratified by the Constitution of three-fourths of the States:

First In all the Territorial legislation.

ions that the success of the Republican party is

a far more serious calamity than the election of

Doug'as could have possibly been? Have we

achieved a victory only to suffer a most over-

whelming defeat? Is Liberty to be so wounded

in the house of her friends that the worst treat-

ment of her worst enemies would have been mer-

ciful in comparison? Not only is it proposed to

either of person or property, being destroyed or impaired by being destroyed or impaired by conference of the Congressional or Terntorial legislation.

2. That it is the daty of the formation of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territation, and the reserve classics of the conference of 3. That when the settlers in a ferrod with by Congress, population, form a State Constitution, in pursuance of law, the right of soverignity commences, and being consummated by actions they in the Technology of tanden an equal footing with he people of other States; and

The men who formed this Breckinridge platform, it should be remembered, secoded from their party because the majority refused to grant what is here demanded-namely, that Slavery might go into the Territories without interference from either Congressional or Territorial law. It is manifest, then, that this was the most that the most radical of the Slavery propagandists asked fer nine months ago; with this, four months ago, they would have been abundantly satisfied; and this, had they obtained it in the election of Mr. Breckinridge four months ago, the Republicaa party would have regarded as a disheartening defeat and an overwhelming calamity. But pass this Crittenden Compromise, and the defeat of this Pro-Slavery party is a victory more brilliant than they ever dared hope for, and our victory a defeat more terrible than was ever feared as possible. That which they contended for as a toleration is conceded as a right; and the system which they only asked should be let alone, is made the fundamental law of the land for all time to come, and forced upon all the territory that may ever belong to this Union south of 36 30', even if it be in spite of the will of the people thereof. Shall the threat even of civil war, and of a dissolution of the Union, reduce us to so pitiful a condition of degradation, to so thorough a forgetfulness of all sense of public virtue ! Is the Republican triumph to be the worst blow that Freedom has ever received on this continent ?

SECESSION MUST CURE ITSELF, There is great hurrying to and fro of old gentlemen, who used to be in public life twenty or thirty years ago, bent upon the administering of some nostrum, or the application of some plastic, to preserve the Federal Union. There venerable old gentlemen think that the men now upon the stage know nothing of affairs, and are no more fit to be intrusted with their guidance than a bull is fitted to keep a china-shop.

For forty years, at certain intervals, the slave holders have threatened to break up this Goveenment. Wnenever they have done it, there has always been found plenty of Northern men to prostrate themselves in the dust before these political iconoclasts, and beg them to desist. They and incense of a contrite spirit, and, promising obedience and submission in the future, have always contrived to turn away the wrath of the destroyers. The slaveholders have forborne to ruin the Union as many as six times in deference to these repeated surrenders.

Now we are in the midst of another disunion storm, worse than any which has ever preceded it. The same class of men who have quailed to often before are now rushing from their obscurity, and begging the men of the present time to do what they used to do. "Nothing like submission," they cry. "These terrible disunionists must be placated. We never could save the Union except by letting them have their own way. You can never do it. Give in, give in, and do i quick, or you will be forever too late. They " are going, these terrible disunionists are going,

they are going-going-gone !" The old gentlemen are weak-minded, and quite too fast. There is no hurry. Not the least. This time, events are shaping themselves. If we had had a different Administration, it would have been otherwise. But such was not our destiny. The country has been either cursed or blessed with Mr. Buchanan-it is not yet certain which. The world generally supposes it owes everything to men. This is an error. It often happens that ideas and circumstances are supreme. Our Government has generally run along under the force of ideas. In fact, if it had been unable to do so, if the machine had been so constructed as to go alone, it would have stopped long ago. Its managers have too often been mere hindrances to its working apparatus. Pierce dislocated several of its wheels. Buchanan has done even worse. He has perversely thwarted the natural action of the Government by holding back its subordinates from the discharge of their functions. He would not let Gen. Scott garrison the national forts when danger menaced them. He has stopped off or reproved other officers because they tried to discharge a plain duty. If the Government had had no head for the last six months, it would at this moment be better off

We want nothing now but to have the machine let alone. We want it to be allowed to work ust in the manner that its wise founders meant it should work in just such emergencies as this. Neither bungling engineers, nor elderly persons f respectability who were formerly passengers on the train, can be of the least possible service n running round with their spectacles on their noses and oil-pot in their hands to see what they an do. Mr. Buchanan, as Chief Engineer, has stopped the train. He has been kicked and cuffed by the rebels, who have threatened that they would tear up the rails if he did not stop it. He has been punched and besought, exclaimed at and begged, to let it go on again. Sometimes he in general, a solid citizen, whose small experidoes, and sometimes he doesn't. And this is just ence in politics has been just enough to qualify

our situation. It seems bad enough, but still it him as an interpreter of partisan nomenclature " to any concession or compromise which looks is by no means certain that his imbecility is to be productive wholly of evil.

Inasmuch as Mr. Euchanan's Administration has not done and will not do anything to arrest the Secession movement, there is nothing to be done but to let it go on. It is a huge epidemic taking down the strongest constitutions. Doctor Buchanan has allowed the disorder to get among the States, where it rages like the cholera. If the infected spots had been blown up in the beginning with gunpowder, as such spets sometimes are, its ravages would have been checked. As it is, the palliatives of the compromisers should be kept in their closets. They would have been good for nothing at any time. They are worse than useless now. As Secession was not cured by powerful remedies at the start, it must now be left to cure itself. Which method was the best, time only can determine. One bates to confess that imbecility can either save or ruin the nation. The Secessionists are already sick enough of

their bargain. They will be sicker. See what has become of the crowd of them who were in Congress. The members of the seceding States have voluntarily relinquished their Federal pay and Federal honors, and retired to private life, after breaking their necks to get to Washington. And what have their constituents done for them? Left them out in the cold. Their States are about holding a grand Convention at Montgomery, to establish a new Southern Confederacy. Have our Congressional fire-eaters been honored with sents therein? Not a bit of it. Out of the two Senators and seven representatives in Congress from the State of Alabama, just one solitary sinner of them all has been allowed to go to Montgomery (McCurry). Out of the eight members and two Senetors from Georgia, Mr. Toombs alone gets under the shelter of the Convention. Thus far, Jeff. Davis only shares the confidence of the Nation of Mississippi in the proposed reconstruction. Thus we see twenty-three out of twenty-six gentlemen, lately enjoying comfortable seats at the Federal capital, and drawing not less than one hundred thousand dollars per annum from the national treasury, pitched overboard and swamped by the Secession squall which they helped to raise. If Secession pays no better than this, we may soon look for a Union

party of large dimensions among the seceders. We repeat. Secession must cure itself, and it will, if not in one way then in another, and whichever that way is, is the best way. Compromise won't cure it, conciliation won't cure it. They will only do now what they have always done in the past-aggravate the disorder by driving it in, thus insuring the certainty of its break ing out again with increased virulence. It is likely that this epidemic, like others, will not appear half so bad after it is over, as it did when it was coming on.

A HAPPY FAMILY.

The remarkable combinations which make up the Tammany delegation to the Democratic State Convention may well astonish even that veteran of "policy," Brother Een. Wood. Such an arof incongraous names was never before produced by the venerable Wigwam, nor indeed by may other organization. It is a "hoppy family which surpasses Europea's wildert dreams. For once the small creatures of Ward organizations have been thrust aside to make way for men of wealth and intellectual renown. But let nobody suppose that this change is voluntary. It is an unwilling sacrifice to dire necessity. The arch-enemy Fernando still threatens the old hall, and the loss of Federal patronage has cut off her customary revenues. Something must be done to keep up the supplies which for so many years have been drawn from the Custom-House and Post-Office, and, after much deliberation, the Sachems have resolved to call upon certain rich merchants to have offered corn and oil, and the humiliations bleed for their country. As some consideration here upon a basis of respectability never before or value received must be offered as a lure, the wire-pullers magnanimously propose that these nabobs shall take in hand the reconstruction of the State Democracy, well knowing that the great unwashed masses can, and will, at any moment after the required cash levies have been collected, "reassume the powers delegated to "the State Convention," and restore the good old rule of the broadest shoulders and the heaviest

At the head of this remarkable delegation marches Prince John Van Euren, formerly of Buffalo, and subsequently engaged in watching negroes in New-York. At his heels dodges the erratic John McKeon, ex-United States District Attorney, always first in opposition to the Tycoon of Mozart. Ex-Register Miner, a true Soft, who has driven his political coach to much profit, leads in Mr. Andrew J. McCarty, ex-Councilman, lately in serious difficulty about an alleged murder. The effort to cut off small men in the lower Wards was stoutly and successfully resisted; and so we find ex-Councilman George P. Bickford, a defeated, and Morgan Jones, a saccessful candidate for the Common Council, flanking that fastidious millionaire August Belmont, who has been accorded the distinguished honor of assisting the Fourth Ward porter-house keeper in representing Water street and the Five Point upon this auspicious occasion. With this remarkable trio comes cynical John Clancy, ex-Alderman, new County Clerk, and editor of The Leader, enjoying the joke in his inimitably dry manner. Handsome Gen. Hiram Walbridge-all things to all men (Democrats, we mean)-comes with Sheriff Kelly, unadulterated Soft, from the Third District, having in tow Andrew Clark, a prosperous contractor and ex-rumseller, and one Sam. F. Barger, a new victim, strongly recommended for his willingness to stand and deliver The Fourth District sends two editors, a Police Justice and an ex-Canal Collector; Mr. Ottendorfer of the Staats-Zeitung (whose stomach revolted so noisily at the October fusion) walks through the elbows of the Mincio and the sympathies of youth with Wm. H. Hurlbut, a native of South Carolina, and the most elegant and accomplished of literary men, who, from being a Garrisonian Abelitionist, a Republican, and a Douglas Democrat, lately abandoned The N. Y. Times, as has been said, because it would not hoist the Palmetto flag, and glorify Secession and Slavery both together. Matthew T. Brennan, esq. (who spent a small fortune to be

elected Register, and wasn't), is also in this

delegation. And now we reach the really great

name of the lot-Joshua J. Henry, inventor and

patentce of Union-Saving Committes, and whole

sale and retail dealer in Fesion tickets. He is

accompanied by Wilson G. Hunt, ex-candidate

to "Our Mr. Henry." But we must hasten over the list, to the

Horse of the Soft Democracy, and Col. Corcoran of the 69th Regiment, who seerned to doff his military plume to the Prince of Wales, Geo. Debenham, liquor-seller, and ex-Ald. Bradley squire these gallant Knights. Mr. W. D. Kennedy, patriarch of Tammany, Philip W. Eogs, indomitable Hard, and champion of the liquor interest, and John Nash, maker of liquor, come from the Seventh District, in company with Deputy-Sheriff S. J. Anderson. From the Eighth, Nelson Taylor. late candidate for Congress; Wm. M. Tweed. one of "the forty" of 1850, and later and more prominently known as School Commissioner in the Seventh Ward; Gustavus W. Smith, the Street Commissioner whom Fernando Wood couldn't turn out, and James J. Reilly, ex-member of Assembly. From the Ninth District we have a rare assortment-James T. Brady, Adamantine candidate for Governor, with George Law, a candidate for the American Presidential nomination, and beaten by Mr. Fillmore, who gave liberally to help Kelly when running for Coroner; James S. Thayer, a curious relic of the late Whig party, and Emanuel B. Hart, Buchanan's Surveyor of the Port. In the Tenth the Hon. John Wheeler has been resuscitated, after much effort, yoked with the man who defeated "in-"carnate devil" Cochrane for Congress, John W. Chanler, and both are driven in by Barney Reilly, Deputy-Sheriff. The Eleventh is strong in law and money-Sam. J. Tilden and Peter B. Sweeney, late District Attorney, with Assemblyman John Hardy, and a rich merchant-Andrew Mount-are the Delegates. The gallant Capt. Lovell, of the City Guard and Street Commis sioner's Office, who has resigned his epaulets because Gov. Morgan promised aid to execute the laws, with the meek Wesley Smith, who left the Aldermen's Chamber for repeatance and reformation, come from the Dry Dock district, with two merchants-Wm. A. Kobbe and Charles C. Loewe, as willing captives. Justice Connolly, the model magistrate of the Tombs; Peter Masterson, defeated candidate for Alderman: Tom Jones, jr., ex-Senntor and ex-Councilman, and C. L. Monell, lawyer, represent the XIIIth District. The Eighteenth Ward drives a powerful four-inhand team-Recorder Hoffman, Charity Commissioner Isaac Bell, ex-Senator McMurvey, and ex-Street Commissioner Edward Cooper, all Softs except the Recorder, and he was not Hard enough last November to suit the ticket. Slippery Dick Connolly, ex-County Clerk, John Murphy (better known as "Bricks"), S. L. M. Barlow, lawyer and amateur politician, and Geo. W. McLean, of Wall street, come up from the Fifteenth District. From the Sixteenth we have but one old stager, John H. McCabe, contractor. He is assisted by Jeremiah Towle, a retired politician, once naval officer and Alderman, Joseph B. Tully, a young Irish lawyer, and Clerk in the Street Department, and Nathan F. Graves, a lawyer, recently from Syracuse. Last, but by no means least, comes the Seventeenth District delegation, closed up by jovial T. C. Fields, late Publie Administrator, and amateur theatrical manager, who drives in the newly discovered political Siamese Twins, Charles O'Conor and Daniel E. The duties of this extraordinary delegation are to present, under pretext of the crisis, some

latform of sounding generalities upon which it is hoped to array the floating conservatives and rich men of the City and State in such strength of money and numbers as to be able to make successful battle against Fernando Wood; the cry will be the Union and the Constitution, and the leaders will claim that they have cut loose from the riff-raff of the corner groceries and the City Hall, and reëstablished the Democratic party

The people will watch with some interest the movements of this curious conglomeration of antiquated officeholders, defeated candidates, usedup leaders of exploded factions, porter-house demagogues, retired merchants, ambitious lawyers, paradoxical litterateurs and verdant bankers-this motley array of resurrectionists, led by the Prince of Jokers, and ominously followed by the Public Administrator, whose function it is to sell at auction the personal effects of intestate and unknown parties.

In his speech at the Cooper Institute on Monday, Gen. Hiram Walbridge, late M. C. from the HId. Ward of this City, solemnly declared that, "so help him God, if the Union can be saved in no other way, he should be willing to see every agitator, North and South, gibbeted 'as high as Haman was."

-We fear that if this universal gibbeting were to take place, the General's own neck wouldn't be safe. He was one of the most resolute and influential promoters of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the most pestiferous measure of agitation ever broached in the history of the country. We trust then, for his sake, that the gallows will not be called into such extensive use. It would do no harm, perhaps, to hang some of the traitors who fire on your flag and blockade your ports and rivers, but we are opposed to the hanging of Walbridge. Let us leave him still to enjoy the good things of this life, to cultivate the genial and generous affections that form the charm of the social circle, and to make now and then a buncombe speech in some Democratic conventicle. Besides, such an arch agitator as he ought to have more time for repentance. We yet hope to see him brought to a sense of his ins, and gallantly leading his brigade or his division, whichsoever it may be, with wellstocked commissariat, in enthusiastic support of the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws.

We should be I loud to see some just and wise proposition of The Crittenden proposition seems to us worse

than the Breckinridge platform, worse than the utmost demands which the Slave Power put forth in the Presidential canvass, because it establishes Slavery south of 36° 30', beyond appeal, and in opposition to the will of the people who settle in those Territories. The signal defeat of the Republican party in the election would have been far better in our humble judgment than its disgrace and humiliation by the adoption of that compromise now.

never "consent or advise our friends to consent | counteract Mr. Buchanan's pernicious and im--In the language of Mr. Lincoln we will

" like buying the privilege of taking possession " of the Government to which we have a con neglect of some of the lesser lights. War | "stitutional right; because, whatever we may breathes sulphurously from the VIth District, in "think of the merit of the various propositions " before Copgress, we should regard any conthe presence of Supervisor Purdy, the War-" cession in the face of menace as the destruc-" tion of the Covernment itself, and a consent on "all hands that our system shall be brought "down to a level with the existing disorganized " state of affairs in Mexico."

> On Saturday last, at Washington, Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky delivered a Compromise speech! On Dec. 19, only a month before, writing from

his home in Kentucky to a friend in the Indiana Legislature, the same Cassius M. Clay, having carefully and completely considered the whole question, concludes in the following striking language: What shall I say? What shall I do? I listen-I hear the

voice of conscience—the voice of God—of the great dead: 'The 'man dies, but his memory lives.' 'Give me liberty, or give me 'death!' Well, then, I think old Ben, Wade's speech in the Senate is the true ground. Let us stand with and by him to the end. 'The Constitution, the Union, and laws-they must be 'preserved.' With old John Adams, 'living or dying.' I stand by the declaration." Which of these opposing coursels shall we

follow? the spontaneous and hearty utterance of Kentucky, or the concession forced forth by the influences of Washington? For our part, we prefer Clay unterrified to Clay frightened. We. too, go with "old Ben. Wade," the man sans penr et sans reproche. We, too, are for the Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws.

"The responsibility for the evils which bear so " heavily on our country is mainly with the Re-"publican party," says The Journal of Commerce. Of course. It is the Republicans who have seceded in South Carolina and the other Southern States, who have stolen the forts, arsenals and hospitals, who have fired on the flag of the United States, who have robbed the Federal Treasury, who have planted batteries on the Mississippi, and are plotting to seize Washington and install a usurping Government. The same cautious and moderate journal adds that "the war spirit has run rampant throughout the " ranks of that political organization." The Journal naturally regards the determination to preserve the Union, maintain the Constitution, and enforce the Laws as utterly unjustifiable unless Slavery, the god of its idolatry, is to derive some benefit .rom it.

Our friends in various parts of the counter who write to us approving the proposition to compromise the Slavery difficulty by buying the slaves in the Border States, will understand that we do not publish their communications, simply from want of space. As for the idea which they so warmly advocate, it is sure to make its own way. As yet, no bill has been introduced into either House of Congress to carry out this great measure, but that will come in due time. It is the only practicable compromise which has been proposed, and must before long engage universal attention.

Why not give us a State Convention or a popular election to

We had an election on the 6th of November, when you tried your utmost, and spent vast sums of money to corrupt the voters, and after all were beaten by a majority of FIFTY THOUSAND. That ought to suffice until next Fall, when you

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1861.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. Various amendments were made to the Pacific

Railread bill in the Senate to-day, which do not materially affect the ultimate shape or fate of that bill. The House will non-concur, and a Committee of Conference will finally decide its complexion. The interests, North and South, are sufficiently great to secure any such measure. When the Union and pocket combine they are very strong.

VIRGINIA.

The secessionists are much exercised about their success in Virginia, and greatly subdued in tone. No election ever held there was involved in more doubt. If the Union men had time for a fair discussion, the State would be swept by them. They now labor under every disadvantage, and the cards were stocked in the Legislature by Mr. Hunter's managers, so that they should lose. But the sharpers may get caught, notwithstanding their dexterity. MAJOR VAN DORN'S RESIGNATION.

Major Van Dorn's resignation from the arm; was expected, and will probably be followed by that of Gen. Twiggs, who had just got leave of absence from the War Department. The soldiers are yet faithful, though many officers are treach-

THE BROOKLYN'S ORDERS.

It is understood that the orders of the Navy Department to the commanding officer of the Brooklyn directed him not to land troops, but to succor Fort Pickens in case of attack. Capt. Barrow of the Navy was sent South a week ago with similar instructions to the squadron about to be concentrated at Pensacola. These sham proceedings have disgusted the country, and involved it in most of the present difficulties.

FORT SUMTER.

Colonel Hayne's correspondence contradicts the published dispatches this morning, that his letters to Gov. Pickens had been laid before the Legislature, and the Governor had directed a final and peremptery demand on the President for the surrender of Fort Sumter. His intelligence is very different, and breathes no such spirit. On the contrary, no change of policy has been indicated since Jefferson Davis advised, as a military man, against the projected attack, and other leading secessionists deprecated such a rash experiment. The national flag will fleat uamolested some time yet from Fort Sumter, THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania stirred up the Chivalry to-day in one of his characteristic speeches. He preached from Mr. Pryor's text yesterday, that no compromise now could save the Union, and hence deprecated all experiments in that direction as gratuitous and humiliating. He contended that the first duty was to prove to the world we had a Government, and to